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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN CYPRUS

(for the period 1 December 1992 to 31 May 1993)

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 1 December 1992 to 31 May 1993 and brings up to date the record of activities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and the Secretary-General's mission of good offices pursuant to Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and subsequent Council resolutions concerning Cyprus. In its resolution 796 (1992) of 14 December 1992, the Security Council called upon all the parties concerned to continue to cooperate with UNFICYP on the basis of the present mission of good offices and to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made.

I. MANDATE AND COMPOSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

2. The functions of UNFICYP were originally defined by the Security Council in its resolution 186 (1964) in the following terms:

> "In the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions."

That mandate, which was conceived in the context of the confrontation between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities in 1964, has been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Council, most recently in its resolution 796 (1992) of 14 December 1992. In connection with the events that have occurred since 15 July 1974, the Council has adopted a number of resolutions, some of which required the Force to perform certain additional or modified functions relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire. 1/

3. The following table shows the establishment of UNFICYP as at 31 May 1993:

Military personnel

Austria	HQ UNFICYP	7	
	Infantry battalion, UNAB	331	
	Military police element	9	347
Canada	HQ UNFICYP	6	
	HQ CANCON	9	
	The Second Regiment of The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	489	
	Military police element	10	514
Denmark	HQ UNFICYP	4	4
Finland	HQ UNFICYP	2	
	Military police element	1	3

Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	6	
	Military police element	2	8
Sweden	HQ UNFICYP	4	
	Military police element	3	7
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	19	
	HQ BRITCON	7	
	The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars	339	
	UNFICYP support regiment HQ	42	
	Royal engineer detachment	8	
	Signal troop	25	
	Army aviation flight	19	
	Transport troop	80	
	Medical centre	5	
	Supply detachment	6	
	Workshops	30	
	Military police element	7	587
	Civilian police		
Australia		20	
Sweden		18	38
	Total UNFICYP		1 508

4. The deployment of the Force remains, at the time of writing, as described in paragraphs 3 and 4 of my report to the Security Council of 30 March 1993 (S/25492).

5. During the period under review, UNFICYP suffered three accidental fatalities. This brings the total number of fatalities to 164 since the inception of the Force in 1964.

6. Mr. Oscar Camilión, my Special Representative in Cyprus, left the island on 19 March 1993, having led the Good Offices Mission since late 1987 on behalf of my predecessor and myself. On 1 April 1993, I appointed Mr. Gustave Feissel as my Deputy Special Representative, resident in Cyprus. On 21 May I appointed Mr. Joe Clark as my Special Representative for Cyprus. The Force remained under the command of Major-General Michael F. Minehane.

II. RELATIONS WITH THE PARTIES

7. UNFICYP maintained close liaison and cooperation at all levels with the two sides in order to carry out its tasks effectively. The Force had freedom of movement in the southern part of the island, except for restricted military installations. Regarding movement in the north of the island, the guidelines established in 1983 2/ and subsequently improved in practice continued to be applied, although UNFICYP experienced frequent difficulties. Efforts to increase UNFICYP's freedom of movement in the northern part of the island

remained unsuccessful despite direct discussions with all concerned and assurances given to UNFICYP that a positive response would be forthcoming in the near future.

8. During the period under review, UNFICYP patrols continued to encounter interference when approaching or entering the buffer zone or when operating in some areas of the buffer zone that are not frequently patrolled. During the past six months there continued to be a number of incidents on both sides when weapons were cocked and pointed at UNFICYP personnel patrolling in the buffer zone. UNFICYP continued to make strong representations to the authorities on both sides, emphasizing the dangers of such actions while reiterating UNFICYP's right to complete access to, and freedom of movement in, all parts of the buffer zone.

9. UNFICYP continued to work with humanitarian agencies on both sides to ensure that agreements and arrangements for the care of the members of various communities were followed. While cooperation with involved civilian authorities of both sides proved productive, the Turkish Cypriot side impeded this work by preventing certain individuals from access to and egress from the north. Such action inhibits UNFICYP's ability to carry out these established and important humanitarian responsibilities.

III. FUNCTIONS OF THE FORCE

A. Maintenance of the cease-fire and the status quo

10. The cease-fire lines extend approximately 180 kilometres from the Kokkina enclave and Kato Pyrgos on the north-west coast to the east coast south of Famagusta in the area of Dherinia. The area between the lines is known as the United Nations buffer zone. Its width varies from 20 metres to 7 kilometres, and it covers about 3 per cent of the island, including some of the most valuable agricultural land.

11. UNFICYP keeps the United Nations buffer zone under constant surveillance through a system of 151 observations posts, of which 37 are permanently manned, with the remainder visited daily. Mobile and standing patrols are also employed, especially in sensitive areas. High-powered binoculars and night-vision devices are used to monitor the cease-fire lines on a continuous basis.

12. The UNFICYP patrol track runs the length of the United Nations buffer zone, and is essential to the ability of the Force to monitor the cease-fire lines, supervise civilian activities in the buffer zone, resupply observation posts and react promptly to incidents. British Royal Engineers maintain this track.

13. In May 1992 I reported that UNFICYP had agreed to permit the National Guard to clear mines from an area of the buffer zone, on the understanding that the land would be designated for farming, and that despite strong protests from UNFICYP the National Guard had subsequently relaid the minefield (see S/24050). I also reported that the Government of Cyprus had agreed to remove the mines in question. During the period under review, the Government's commitment in this regard has not been fulfilled.

14. The number of cease-fire violations decreased slightly in the past six months, and both sides continued to demonstrate restraint and discipline in this respect. Most of the reported shooting incidents were accounted for as accidental discharges of weapons by soldiers on both sides or attributed to unannounced range practices. On 8 April, however, a member of the National Guard who had entered the United Nations buffer zone in Nicosia was shot dead by a member of the Turkish Cypriot Security Force. Following this incident, during the night of 11 April 1993, in the area west of Dherinia, a Turkish Forces observation post permanently manned by the Turkish Cypriot Security Forces, was fired upon and hit three times. The shots are believed to have come from within the buffer zone. These incidents led to an increase in tension, especially in the Nicosia area, for approximately one week. Both sides cooperated with UNFICYP's investigations. UNFICYP was in a position to take firm and prompt action during and after both incidents, thus alleviating the possibility of more serious military and political repercussions.

15. The 1989 agreement concerning the unmanning of certain positions in Nicosia continued to hold, with only a few minor violations by both sides. I have requested the Force Commander to continue discussions to extend the agreement to all areas of the buffer zone where the troops of both sides remain in close proximity to each other. Discussions are proceeding with each side on this subject, but need to be accelerated. I trust that each side will cooperate fully in this regard.

16. During the period under review, there was an increase in the number of air violations, with 30 overflights of the buffer zone by Turkish forces aircraft and 7 by National Guard aircraft. In addition, there were 53 overflights from the north and 5 from the south by civilian aircraft and 9 overflights by the Cyprus Police Airwing. Civilian or military aircraft of other countries accounted for a further 10 overflights. These violations continue to create tension and increase the risk of serious incidents. All overflights were protested.

17. During the period under review, the National Guard continued its programme of construction all along its cease-fire line. This remained a contentious issue, which at times caused an increase in tension. On three occasions UNFICYP strongly protested work on positions that were clearly in the buffer zone and, therefore, constituted a cease-fire violation. The National Guard often refused to cooperate in UNFICYP's investigations and were reluctant to allow inspections of their positions.

18. There were no incidents in the fenced area of Varosha. UNFICYP continued to monitor the area closely to ensure that the status quo was maintained. However, UNFICYP's freedom of movement within the area continued to be restricted. As has been previously stated in my reports to the Security Council, the United Nations considers the Government of Turkey responsible for maintaining the status quo in the fenced area of Varosha (see S/18880, para. 28). This position has been reiterated to the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot authorities on numerous occasions.

19. Despite UNFICYP's continued representations, Greek Cypriot tourist and fishing boats continued to violate the seaward extensions of the cease-fire lines known as the maritime security lines, which were established by UNFICYP as

a practical measure for security and safety purposes in the vicinity of Kokkina and Famagusta. 3/ These violations raise tension and are potentially dangerous for the individuals concerned. I would therefore urge restraint by all parties and request that the proper authorities assist UNFICYP in supporting this practical and necessary measure.

20. As noted in my report of 1 December 1992 (S/24917, para. 21), threats to safety and security arose as a result of hunting by Greek Cypriots in certain areas of the buffer zone during the 1992 hunting season. Following UNFICYP representations, the Government supported a ban on such hunting. None the less, in the Kambos area of the buffer zone, 137 violations were recorded in the month of December. UNFICYP was obliged to commit increasingly scarce military and civilian police personnel in order to preserve the integrity of the buffer zone. With safety and security concerns paramount, I expect the Government to assist in enforcing a ban on all hunting in the buffer zone.

21. Two significant encroachments into the buffer zone by Greek Cypriot civilians occurred during this reporting period. On 1 March 1993, up to 750 Greek Cypriot civilians entered a widely dispersed area of the buffer zone to picnic in celebration of the Green Monday holiday. The Turkish Forces responded by manning all their positions in the corresponding areas. On 9 April 1993, approximately 150 demonstrators forced their way through the South Ledra crossing, advancing very close to the Turkish Forces cease-fire line. They were eventually escorted out of the buffer zone by UNFICYP. In both cases, UNFICYP stressed the potential for serious incidents developing from unauthorized civilian activity within the buffer zone.

22. Each side again expressed its concern about the strength of the military forces on the other side. For my own part, I remain very concerned about the strength and development of the military forces on both sides. This situation creates tension and carries the risk of serious incidents. As I recommended in my report of 19 November 1992 (S/24830, para. 63) the Turkish Forces on the island should be reduced to their level of a decade ago and this should be reciprocated by a suspension of weapons acquisition programmes on the Greek Cypriot side.

23. The Government of Cyprus complained again to the United Nations about the changing of place names and the distribution of land and title deeds to non-Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots in the northern part of the island. I have instructed UNFICYP to raise these matters with the Turkish Cypriot authorities.

B. Restoration of normal conditions and humanitarian functions

24. As part of its efforts to promote a return to normal conditions, UNFICYP has for many years worked with technical authorities and agencies of both parties to facilitate humanitarian activities. It has used its "good offices" to sponsor bicommunal contacts and encouraged authorities to cooperate in restoring normal conditions for members of both communities. Some successes have been achieved; however, imminent changes in UNFICYP will constrain its ability to undertake some of these labour-intensive activities. In line with my reports of 19 November and 1 December 1992 and resolution 789 (1992), I strongly

urge the parties to increase their own efforts to cooperate in managing essential humanitarian services and actively promoting people-to-people contact.

25. Water reserves on the island are satisfactory, with above normal winter rainfall replenishing stocks that will ensure supplies throughout 1993. Water authorities continue to honour bicommunal understandings on water distribution and cooperate on the repair of the infrastructure. UNFICYP has continued to make representations for bicommunal cooperation to prevent the deterioration of the Morphou aquifer; however, to date no significant progress has been made.

26. The number of Greek Cypriots in the northern part of the island is now 534, of whom 531 live in the Karpas peninsula and the remaining 3 in Kyrenia. UNFICYP continued to provide them with humanitarian support, delivering foodstuffs and other supplies provided by the Government of Cyprus and the Cyprus Red Cross. The Turkish Cypriot authorities applied unevenly a levy of customs duty on some supplies. Such action is contrary to the effort that all concerned should be undertaking to overcome mutual mistrust and to build mutual confidence.

27. Over the past three years, Turkish Cypriot authorities have insisted on vetting school texts destined for Greek Cypriot schools in the Karpas, claiming that they contained material considered offensive and inaccurate. Delivery of such books has thus been delayed and the schooling of the children concerned adversely affected. It is most important that relevant agencies on the Greek Cypriot side convey these texts to UNFICYP in a timely manner and that the authorities on the Turkish Cypriot side facilitate their expeditious delivery, in the present instance in time for the opening of the 1993/94 school year.

28. UNFICYP continued to interview Greek Cypriots who applied for "permanent transfer" to the southern part of the island in order to verify that the transfer was voluntary. Four such transfers took place during the reporting period. UNFICYP also facilitated 795 visits by Greek Cypriots from the Karpas to the southern part of the island.

29. UNFICYP continued periodic visits to Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part of the island and assisted in arranging family reunion visits for Turkish Cypriots at the Ledra Palace hotel. Based on statistical evidence, it is apparent that Turkish Cypriot authorities gave preference to requests for family meetings and temporary transfers that originated in the north.

30. The number of Maronites living in the northern part of the island has continued to decline and is now 207. UNFICYP continued to help them to contact Maronites living elsewhere on the island and delivered to them foodstuffs and other supplies provided by the Cyprus Government.

31. UNFICYP continued to provide emergency medical services, including medical evacuation to civilian members of both communities resident in the north. When the need arose, UNFICYP delivered medicines through the Red Cross to members of the Turkish Cypriot community.

32. Since 1974, UNFICYP has provided essential support to the Cyprus Red Cross in order to assist disadvantaged members of both communities. Following December 1992 staffing reductions, UNFICYP requested that Red Cross officials of

both sides work towards reassuming these responsibilities. In order to serve the humanitarian needs of all Cypriots, I urge both branches of the Cyprus Red Cross to work towards quickly assuming responsibility for these vital services.

33. The mixed village of Pyla, located in the buffer zone, remained a major preoccupation for UNFICYP. The Force actively assisted the two mukhtars to exercise the full range of their responsibilities and, on a strictly humanitarian basis, facilitated practical solutions to various controversial issues.

34. The Cyprus police control point on the Larnaca-Pyla road, south of the buffer zone, continued to block the flow of tourists and other visitors to Pyla, thus severely disrupting the village's economy. Accordingly, UNFICYP has on a continuing basis requested that this obstacle be removed.

35. Concerning telephone communications, UNFICYP pursued discussions with the parties in order to expand direct communications between Turkish Cypriot residents of Pyla and the north. For their part, Turkish Cypriot authorities promised to facilitate telephone services to Greek Cypriots living in the Karpas and to Maronites living in the Kormakiti area. UNFICYP continues to promote these important humanitarian projects.

36. Following representations from UNFICYP, Turkish Cypriot authorities allowed Greek Cypriots and Maronites resident in the north unrestricted travel to the south to vote in the two recent rounds of presidential elections.

37. During the period under review, the focus of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Cyprus was promotion of bicommunal cooperation through humanitarian projects and establishment of networks in related areas among the present 17 areas of bicommunal activities. This aimed at achieving an integrated approach to common concerns identified by Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot bicommunal teams. As a result of continuing bicommunal direct service activities and research, emphasis was put on preventive activities in public education campaigns throughout all of Cyprus (e.g. non-smoking community education programme with various media). Feasibility studies for a multipurpose youth centre, a home for elderly people, a reference/borrowing library, and a community health unit are under way as possible new areas of bicommunal cooperation.

38. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as coordinator of the United Nations system's operational activities for development, increased planning activities for future bicommunal projects working in harmony with United Nations specialized agencies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Under the Nicosia Master Plan project, joint bicommunal working meetings continued to take place on a weekly basis under the chairmanship of the UNDP Resident Representative. UNDP continued to provide logistic support for the smooth operation and maintenance of the Nicosia Sewage Treatment Plant.

IV. COMMITTEE ON MISSING PERSONS

39. During the period under review the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus held 5 sessions (sixty-seventh-seventy-first), consisting of 20 meetings of which 15 were attended by the 3 members of the Committee and their assistants and 5 were attended solely by the 3 members.

40. The Committee continued its discussions on reports by both sides and its investigations in the cases that have been submitted to it so far.

V. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

41. In accordance with paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 831 (1993) of 27 May 1993, those costs of the Force which are not covered by voluntary contributions should be treated as expenses of the Organization under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations. By a letter dated 15 April 1993 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of Cyprus conveyed his Government's offer to contribute, on a continuing basis, one third of the annual cost of UNFICYP (S/25647). In a subsequent letter dated 10 May, the Permanent Representative of Cyprus informed me that his Government's voluntary contribution to UNFICYP for the 12-month period beginning 15 June 1993 would be increased to $18.5 million. In addition, the Permanent Representative of Greece has informed me of his Government's decision to increase its voluntary annual contribution to UNFICYP to $6.5 million when the Force's financing system is converted to assessed contributions. Therefore, some $25 million is expected from voluntary contributions towards the estimated annual cost of UNFICYP.

42. The cost to the United Nations of maintaining UNFICYP for a further period of six months beyond 15 June 1993, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Force, is estimated at $22.5 million. Of this amount, some $12.5 million, representing more than 50 per cent of the cost, is expected to be financed from voluntary contributions.

43. The remaining resources needed for maintaining UNFICYP for a six-month period beyond 15 June 1993, currently estimated at $10 million, will be sought from the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session. In addition, it would be my recommendation to the General Assembly, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNFICYP, that the assessment to be levied on Member States be credited to a Special Account to be established for this purpose.

44. Previously, UNFICYP was funded entirely from voluntary contributions from Governments and there is presently an accumulated deficit in respect of its operation of some $200 million from the inception of the Force to the end of the current mandate period.

VI. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

45. On 30 March 1993, I met jointly at New York with the leaders of the two communities in Cyprus. The Security Council had asked me beforehand in its presidential statement (S/25478) of 26 March to report on the outcome of that

joint meeting. This I did by way of a letter (S/25517) that I addressed on 2 April to the President of the Security Council. I informed the Council, inter alia, that the two leaders had agreed to resume joint negotiations at New York on 24 May 1993. I will report further to the Council in due course on the latter negotiations.

VII. OBSERVATIONS

46. On 27 May 1993 the Security Council adopted resolution 831 (1993) which, inter alia, decided that, "with effect from the next extension of UNFICYP's mandate on or before 15 June 1993, those costs of the Force which are not covered by voluntary contributions should be treated as expenses of the organization under Article 17 (2) of the Charter of the United Nations". This is a landmark decision for UNFICYP, not only because it assures financial stability for the Force but also because it acknowledges the importance of voluntary contributions for some peace-keeping operations, particularly from the beneficiaries of longer-term operations. This decision will put the financing of UNFICYP on an equitable and sound basis, which should resolve the difficulties the Force has experienced in retaining troop contributors. I am now pursuing identification of a new troop contributor to replace the Canadian contingent, which is scheduled to depart from Cyprus soon after the end of the present mandate period. The deployment of this 350-member battalion from a new troop-contributing country is now urgently required.

47. Security Council resolution 831 (1993) also endorses the restructuring plan proposed in paragraphs 16 to 19 of my report of 30 March 1993 (S/25492), with the addition of a limited number of observers for reconnaissance and with a view to further restructuring of the Force in light of a comprehensive reassessment of UNFICYP at the time of the consideration of the Force's mandate in December 1993.

48. The restructuring of UNFICYP following successive reductions in strength has major implications for the two parties. Greater responsibility rests with them for ensuring that there is no increase in tension in Cyprus and that conditions can be maintained for a speedy overall agreement as envisaged by the Security Council. It is imperative that the two sides exercise maximum restraint and, in accordance with the proposed package of confidence-building measures, extend without delay the 1989 unmanning agreement to all parts of the buffer zone where their forces remain in close proximity to each other. I take this opportunity to urge both sides to take reciprocal measures to lower the tension, including mutual commitments, through UNFICYP, not to deploy along the cease-fire lines live ammunition or weapons other than those which are hand-held and to prohibit firing of weapons within sight or hearing of the buffer zone. It is also necessary for the two sides to work together so that their own agencies can resume the humanitarian functions which, in its efforts to restore normal conditions, UNFICYP has assumed over the years.

49. The mixed village of Pyla continues to be of particular concern. The authorities on both sides have been made aware of my anxiety about the situation there and my view that the bicommunal nature of the village demands special cooperation and understanding by both sides. The Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot mukhtars must be allowed to work together without outside interference

so that they can exercise the full range of their responsibilities in village affairs. I appeal again to both sides to refrain from interfering in local activities in Pyla.

50. In the prevailing circumstances, I believe that the continued presence of the Force on the island remains indispensable to achieve the objectives set by the Security Council. I therefore recommend that the Council extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further six-month period, that is until 15 December 1993. In accordance with established practice, I have undertaken consultations on this matter with the parties concerned and I will report to the Council on these consultations as soon as they have been completed.

51. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Governments contributing troops and civilian police to UNFICYP for the steadfast support that they have given to this important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations. I also wish to thank the Governments that have made voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Force and new pledges towards its financing in the future.

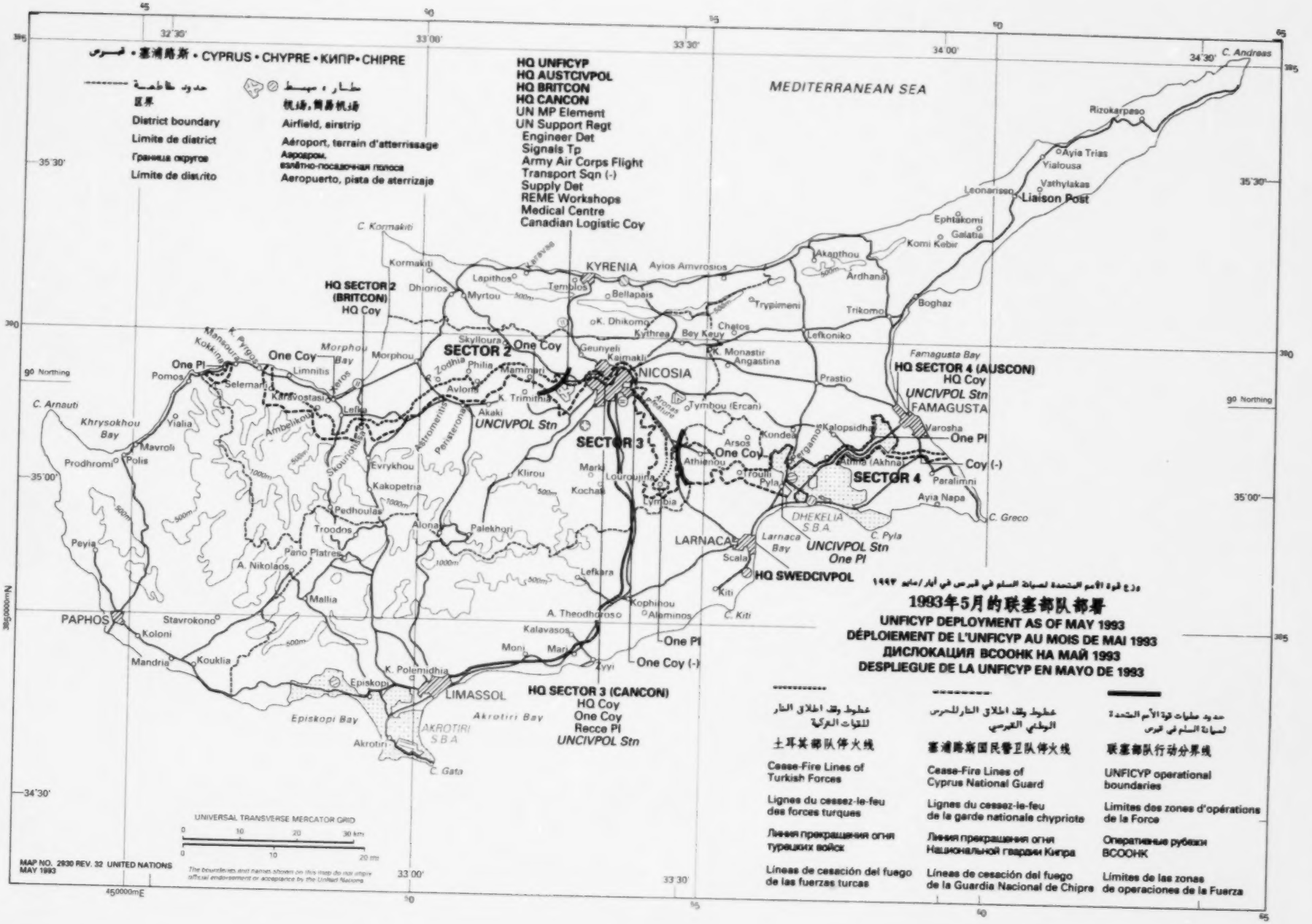
52. In conclusion, I wish to pay a tribute to my former Special Representative, Mr. Oscar Camilión, to my Special Representative, Mr. Joe Clark and my Deputy Special Representative, Mr. Gustave Feissel, as well as to the Force Commander, Major-General Michael Minehane, and the military and civilian personnel of UNFICYP, who have continued to discharge with efficiency and dedication the important and difficult responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.

Notes

1/ See Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1980, document S/14275 and note 57.

2/ See ibid., Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1983, document S/15812, para. 14.

3/ See Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17657, para. 19.


قبرص • 塞浦路斯 • CYPRUS • CHYPRE • КИПР • CHIPRE
District boundary
Limite de district
Граница округов
Límite de distrito
Airfield, airstrip
Aéroport, terrain d'atterrissage
Аэродром, взлётно-посадочная полоса
Aeropuerto, pista de aterrizaje
HQ UNFICYP
HQ AUSTCIVPOL
HQ BRITCON
HQ CANCON
UN MP Element
UN Support Regt
Engineer Det
Signals Tp
Army Air Corps Flight
Transport Sqn (-)
Supply Det
REME Workshops
Medical Centre
Canadian Logistic Coy
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
C. Andreas
Rizokarpaso
Ayia Trias
Yialousa
Vathylakas
Liaison Post
Leonarisso
Ephtakomi
Galatia
Komi Kebir
C. Kormakiti
Kormakiti
KYRENIA
Ayios Amvrosios
Akanthou
Ardhana
Lapithos
Dhiorios
Myrtou
Templos
Bellapais
Trypimeni
Trikomo
Boghaz
HQ SECTOR 2 (BRITCON) HQ Coy
K. Dhikomo
Kythrea
Bey Keuy
Chatos
Lefkoniko
Skylloura
One Coy
SECTOR 2
Geunyeli
Kaimakli
K. Monastir
Angastina
NICOSIA
Famagusta Bay
HQ SECTOR 4 (AUSCON) HQ Coy
UNCIVPOL Stn
FAMAGUSTA
Prastio
Tymbou (Ercan)
Varosha
One Pl
Coy (-)
Paralimni
Ayia Napa
C. Greco
C. Arnauti
Khrysokhou Bay
Yialia
Mavroli
Polis
Prodhromi
Peyia
PAPHOS
Stavrokono
Koloni
Mandria
Kouklia
Morphou Bay
Morphou
One Pl
Pomos
Limnitis
Selemani
Karavostasi
Lefka
Akaki
UNCIVPOL Stn
SECTOR 3
Arsos
One Coy
Athienou
Kondea
Kalopsidha
Alimnia (Akhna)
Trouthi
Pyla
SECTOR 4
Evrykhou
Kakopetria
Pedhoulas
Troodos
Alona
Palekhori
Klirou
Kochati
Lymbia
DHEKELIA S.B.A.
C. Pyla
LARNACA
Larnaca Bay
Scala
Kiti
C. Kiti
UNCIVPOL Stn
One Pl
HQ SWEDCIVPOL
Pano Platres
A. Nikolaos
Mallia
Lefkara
Kophinou
Alaminos
A. Theodhoros
Kalavasos
Moni
Mari
Zyyi
One Pl
One Coy (-)
K. Polemidhia
Episkopi
LIMASSOL
HQ SECTOR 3 (CANCON) HQ Coy
One Coy
Recce Pl
UNCIVPOL Stn
Episkopi Bay
Akrotiri Bay
AKROTIRI S.B.A.
Akrotiri
C. Gata
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID
MAP NO. 2930 REV. 32 UNITED NATIONS MAY 1993
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
1993年5月的联塞部队部署
UNFICYP DEPLOYMENT AS OF MAY 1993
DÉPLOIEMENT DE L'UNFICYP AU MOIS DE MAI 1993
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНК НА МАЙ 1993
DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNFICYP EN MAYO DE 1993
土耳其部队停火线
Cease-Fire Lines of Turkish Forces
Lignes du cessez-le-feu des forces turques
Линия прекращения огня турецких войск
Líneas de cesación del fuego de las fuerzas turcas
塞浦路斯国民警卫队停火线
Cease-Fire Lines of Cyprus National Guard
Lignes du cessez-le-feu de la garde nationale chypriote
Линия прекращения огня Национальной гвардии Кипра
Líneas de cesación del fuego de la Guardia Nacional de Chipre
联塞部队行动分界线
UNFICYP operational boundaries
Limites des zones d'opérations de la Force
Оперативные рубежи ВСООНК
Límites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza